



Trinity Tripod

HISTORICAL ISSUE

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NO. 20

New Chapel Dedicated Here Today

By ED WAGGONER

JUNE 18, 1932 — Today the spiritual and academic facets of the college united as the chapel, donated by William G. Mather, was consecrated. Five processions were featured, each carrying out its appointed duties with dignity and grace.

At 10 a.m. the bells of the old chapel tolled for the last time. After a short service, the altar instruments were removed and the main procession marched toward the new chapel to the cadence of the old organ.

Upon reaching Northam Towers, the Main, or Consecrating Bishop's Procession was united with the waiting North Chapel Procession. With the Consecrating Bishop and Dr. Ogilby leading those two groups, the Crypt, Cloister, and Presiding Bishop's Processions marched behind.

At the door of the new chapel, the



The Trinity College Chapel shown in September, 1930, is a far cry from the building which was dedicated today.

Chaplain of the Consecrating Bishop knocked three times. After the Superintendent of Construction opened the door, Mr. Brent, the contractor, handed the keys to Mr. William G. Mather, the donor. He, in turn, presented the keys to Dr. Ogilby, who acted as recipient for the college.

The various processions, touring the chapel, blessed the organ, the Chapel of Perfect Friendship, the Crypt Chapel, the sacristy, the cloister, and the Main Altar. All groups then met at the Crossing, with four bishops being escorted by Dr. Ogilby (Continued on page 6)

Roosevelt Lectures Here

HARTFORD, JUNE 17, 1918—At 11 o'clock yesterday morning, Theodore Roosevelt addressed the largest crowd of people ever assembled at one time on the campus of Trinity College. Giving the Commencement address before Northam Towers in an open air patriotic service, the ex-president delivered one of the most stirring speeches ever heard in Hartford.

Trinity's president, Floyd Sweeten Luther, introduced Roosevelt, noting that "all out-of-doors" was the only room Trinity had to accommodate the huge crowd. He concluded his introduction by saying, "I present the first citizen, statesman, soldier, philosopher, and friend of America; for seven years its president, always its staunch lover."

"Friends and fellow Americans," Roosevelt began, "and no man living in the country whom I can't call a fellow American is a friend of mine. I am glad to be introduced by my friend in words which, however undeserved, I'd be glad to have my children and grandchildren believe to be deserved."

Roosevelt remarked that he often was accused of liking to preach, added, "I do" and then read his text from the Bible: "... let not he that girdeth on his armor or boast himself as he that putteth it off."

Then Roosevelt expounded his chosen passage making it very relevant to the present crisis in Europe. The time of arming is not the time of boasting, it is only when achievement has come. "Let's quit boasting until we have done something to boast about," said Roosevelt.

President Eisenhower Receives Honorary Degree at Convocation

OCTOBER 20, 1954—The President of the United States spoke at a college convocation here this morning. He stressed the importance of religions and academic institutions in preparing the youth of today to meet the tensions of the modern world.

Janitor's Journeys; Exciting and Vivid

JUNE, 1873 — Professor Jim, the biography of Trinity's venerable janitor of fifty years with the college, will appear on book stands this month.

The book, to be sold for fifty cents, is being published by Geer and Sand. All the proceeds from the book's sale will go directly to Jim to help him with his retirement and old age.

In the book Jim tells C. H. Proctor, the author, many tales of his personal experiences aboard a pirate ship, his journey around and through certain parts of South America, and his life here. It is an exciting history, well written, and should remind many an alumnus not only of certain facts of historical interest but also of Trinity life for the past fifty years.

The book will not only stand as a memento to Jim, adventurer and janitor, but as a memento to numerous other, though less colorful, servants of our sister colleges.

For Mr. Eisenhower, the talk was a brief pause in the midst of a national campaign. He arrived in his personal plane, the "Columbine" at Bradley Field at 9:15 a.m. looking tanned and grinning broadly. Governor Lodge and Dean Hughes were on hand to escort him to the campus.

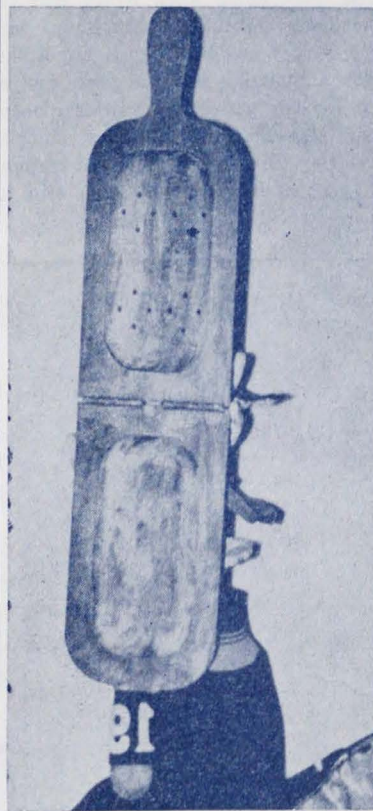
The convocation ceremonies opened with the conferring of an honorary degree of law on the chief executive. He then delivered a fifteen minute non-political address before an audience of 7,500.

Mr. Eisenhower said he was proud to be a recipient of the degree not only because of his close association with Dr. Jacobs but on account of his deep respect for the role of schools and colleges in modern life. "Our institutions of learning," he stated, "have become the true mobilization centers of those forces which may now save civilization." Education promotes understanding among nations since it enables the students to know the culture and history of various countries, the President declared.

Class of '57 Steals Squeezer at Annual Honors Celebration

MAY 15, 1956 — The annual Honors Day Ceremony was dramatically interrupted this afternoon as the Class of '57, in a daring daytime robbery, successfully absconded from the Chapel with the time-honored Lemon Squeezer.

The coveted instrument was being awarded by the Senior Class to the Freshman Class when an unidentified Junior stepped from the pulpit area and wrenched the Squeezer from the hands of the astonished Freshman



Class President. Events proceeded in a synchronized fashion that was indicative of the tedious and thorough planning that made the robbery possible. Dean Clarke swung unsuccessfully at the thief who then rapidly departed out the side door of the Chapel. Members of the Junior Class were strategically located in the Chapel pews so that they could effectively block the onrush of outraged Freshmen. All doors to the Chapel were locked immediately and while

(Continued on page 3)

Brownell To Be College Prexy

By JOHN STAMBAUGH

NEW HAVEN, MAY 7, 1824—At a meeting here yesterday, the trustees of newly-chartered Washington College elected the Rt. Rev. Thomas Church Brownell as president, and chose Hartford as the new institution's site.

Bishop Brownell has been working for the establishment of a college related to the Episcopal church ever since his consecration as bishop of Connecticut in 1819. He is widely respected both as a clergyman and as an educator. Graduated as valedictorian from Union College in 1804, he has been tutor in Greek and Latin and professor of Belles Lettres and Moral Philosophy there. In 1809 he spent a year traveling (mainly on foot) through England, visiting factories and laboratories in preparation for assuming the professorship of Union's new department of Chemistry and Mineralogy. Before his election as bishop of Connecticut, he was an assistant at Trinity Church, New York.

Since the granting of the charter two years ago, fifty thousand dollars have been raised toward the school's endowment, Bishop Brownell said last night at his New Haven home. Yesterday's decision to locate the college in Hartford was based on the especially generous subscriptions from the Hartford area. The vote of the trustees was Hartford, nine; Middletown, five; and New Haven, two.

Episcopal churchmen have been attempting to found a college in Connecticut since 1810, when the state legislature refused to grant the Episcopal Academy in Cheshire permission to confer college degrees. A committee was formed in 1816 to investigate the possibility of founding a second college in the state (the first being Yale), but the idea was abandoned until 1822. In that year Bishop Brownell circulated a petition in all the Connecticut parishes asking the General Assembly to grant a charter for a new College.

The petitioners were aware of the benefits produced by "the important (Continued on page 3)



Bishop Brownell

Seniors Wear Caps After Frosh Refuse

MARCH 7, 1935 — Seniors are wearing freshman skull caps nowadays as a matter of economy. Three years ago, the class of 1935, then sophomores, ordered the blue and gold caps for the freshmen.

At that time, however, first-year hazing was on the verge of collapse, and freshmen refused to accept the traditional mark of humility. The class of '35 footed the bill.

Now, with only a half year remaining for undergraduate antics, seniors have decided to make some use of the caps.

They are being worn as a badge of honor.

College Moving To Gallow's Hill; Building, Expansion Anticipated

JANUARY, 1872 — The recent decision of the Trustees of Trinity to sell the present site of the College to the City of Hartford, has naturally excited a new interest in the future of this institution among our friends throughout the country.

It is understood that some of the Trustees were decidedly opposed to the sale, under any circumstances or conditions, or for any price that could have been offered; while the majority, conceived that a sale of the present site and a transfer of the College to Gallow's Hill, would place the institution at once in a stronger position for future development.

The new buildings will undergo construction in the summer of 1875 and the west side of the great central Court will be so far completed by 1878 as to allow occupancy by the College at the opening of the Christmas term. They will consist of a large dormitory, and a lecture-room building, including within it, also, a chapel, cabinet, library and dining hall, and should prove to be convenient and well adapted for use. It is hoped that the liberality of the friends of the College will enable it to proceed with the erection of additional buildings at no distant day.

APRIL, 1959

Petitions for CLASS ELECTIONS, which must be signed by 10 members of the class, plus the candidate, must be in Box 194 by 4:00, Friday, April 10. MASON PLAN begins on Tuesday, April 14, and will be held the following two Tuesdays as well. "IFC SATURDAY," on April 18, will feature fraternity bike races at 3:30, and jazz and rock 'n roll at 4:00 in the field house.

Lee Kalcheim's musical comedy, THE BIG CAMPAIGN, will be presented in Alumni Hall at 8:15, on April 9, 10, and 11. Tuesday, April 14, at 8:10, the Honorable Justice RAYMOND E. BALDWIN will speak in Hamlin Hall.

All Trinity students are invited to enter a PUBLIC SPEAKING CONTEST on April 27. Outlines of the 8 to 10 minute speeches must be presented to Mr. Dando by April 20. A similar contest open to SENIORS ONLY.

Subjects for the ALUMNI PRIZES IN COMPOSITION must be approved by Dr. Gwynn by April 15.

Trinity Tripod

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WE CAN'T STOP NOW!

Like that of a nation, a community, or an individual, the present state of any college results directly from a succession of changes initiated by its students, faculty, and alumni. Today's foremost institutions achieved their current positions because their members have continually sought to improve their colleges. Through the efforts of such individuals, these colleges gain prestige and attract still more capable students. But when change is prevented either by complacency or by a college's administration, the college becomes "second rate", a "has been", and a far cry from its previous center of intellectual enlightenment.

Trinity maintains a relatively strong position among her contemporaries today as a small, Liberal Arts, independent, "men only," and non-denominational college of Episcopal heritage, strengthened by traditions unlike those existing in any other college. Since Trinity was chartered in 1823, its students, too, have struggled to raise the college's standard. They were willing to take the lead, dispense with the old and useless, and initiate new and necessary improvements. If Trinity is to continue to enhance its position, it must constantly seek students and faculty who will initiate the growth.

Maybe our enrollment is too large, the Senate incapable, the Medusa unnecessary, the curriculum backward, fraternities anti-intellectual, the faculty stale, beanies ridiculous, *The Tripod* yellow, the freshmen disunited and chapel credits despotic. But these institutions were developed by the college when there was a need for them. If they are unnecessary, let's junk them and start something better. In glancing over this issue, we see that Trinity has been changing and improving rapidly — changing because students promoted the change. But we could fall by the wayside in the present "Age of Acceleration," unless we continue to strive toward Trinity's betterment.

In only two years we have witnessed radical changes in the rushing rules, Senate elections, and the college regulations. We have seen, also, new interest in many extra-curricular activities — the Jesters and WRTC, in particular — and in athletics. Students have done this, and we hope they will continue to do so, as there is much room for improvement — if not more than there ever was.

CARRY ON

(Reprinted from the Editorial columns of the TRIPOD of December 9, 1941).

Once again these United States are at War. Professor Scott was correct after all when he declared that a conflict would break out in the Pacific "within the next two weeks." Much has been done; much is doing; little is known.

Strangely, we feel much calmer during this crisis than we had expected. Sitting in a corner, ears glued to a blaring loudspeaker, our only noticeable physical reaction is one of slight tension and great relief. It has come at last. Now to begin the real work. It is difficult to realize that the hoarse-voiced bulletins pouring in over the radio form a pattern which will determine the future of America and of the world.

With the strong realization that this is serious business, that the college man is in the war as much as the soldier and the factory worker, we urge every Trinity man to attend the mass meeting in the auditorium tomorrow morning. These are heroic and crucial times; let us show that we can meet the demands which will be placed upon us. Let there be no sudden and selfish hysteria; no rash action. Let us not forget that this is war; let us not forget that even in time of war Trinity will fulfill its task of providing a democratic education.

Advertising in Tripod Surveyed

By MATT LEVINE

Down through the years, advertisers have sought to increase the lure of their merchandise by many devious and entertaining means, and the evolution of advertising—as evidenced by Trinity Tripods—is an accurate reflection of trends in American tastes.

The Trinity Tablet, nineteenth century precursor of today's Tripod, boasted many ads, but none that would induce a present day consumer to run out and buy anything. They were conservative, unimaginative, and downright boring. Advertisements for clothing predominated in the college's former publication. Hatters and tailors were the rage, as was a fanatical dentist who professed to be the only carver of block teeth in the state.

Although a wide variety of services were advertised in the early Tripods, by dentists, druggists, photographers and the like, the air of cornball humor continually permeated the columns of notices. One Brighton Company advertised flat clasp garters. "The grasp of the clasp is easy. The wear is there and they cost only a quarter a pair." Starched collars were in fashion too, selling for fifteen cents apiece or two for twenty-five cents.

In 1911, amidst the dry ads for Sigal's Shoe Hospital and Olds and Whipple's ranges and heating stoves, appeared the earliest cigarette plugs. Pera cigarettes were guaranteed not to produce any irritation, refraining from the use of opium or ayahuasca (plant producing hallucinations).

Fatima cigarettes and Velvet tobacco, however, made the most memorable contributions to this growing field of advertising. The former offered an actress' photo along with a college pennant coupon with each pack. Things were the same then as they are now when it comes to friends mooching cigarettes from all worthy acquaintances. Fatima pictured a college student opening his suitcase, which happened to be filled with cartons of that brand, only to have a galaxy of panting schoolmates breathing down his neck for "just one, until I have a chance to pick some up."

Velvet tobacco came up with a lulu. Can you picture Karl Kurth advising his athletes, "For just the right smoke after a whirl around the gym, smoke Velvet?" These amazing gifts to the medical world were even supposed to aid concentration while studying for finals.

Then came World War I. The number of advertisements diminished noticeably. With the '20's evolved an increased emphasis on grooming. Hair was greased down, and parted in the middle. Vaseline hair tonic pictured a lad whose head was so greasy that his friends squinted at the sun's reflection of it. "Use this tonic and be sophisticated. Be strange."

Two-thirds of the ads these days dealt with some sort of grooming. In a 1923 issue, there were five different barber shop ads, along with ads for five kinds of shoes. Sam Slossberg, the illustrious tailor of today, was then "the well-known Trinity tailor", and Finchley's of London was the renown humorous haberdasher.

One of their gems pictured a couple embracing. Jacqueline begged, "I'm cold Jack; take me inside your coat." He replied, "Pay before you enter; this is a Finchley one man coat." Equally impressive was one picturing the "Delta Psis arriving on the scene garbed in Finchley's London."

As the 1920's edged to a close, sack suits became the thing to wear. Four piece suits with knickers, trousers, vest, and jacket were introduced for thirty-five dollars.

Slinky debutantes in slouching positions were the first women to appear in cigarette ads at the outset of the '30's. Finally some life. Luckies were already "round, firm, and fully packed", and testimonial advertising appeared on the scene in 1937 when Gary Cooper, Barbara Stanwyck, and others began endorsing Chesterfields.

Students were tempted with a 13 day cruise to Nassau, Havana, and Miami, by the now-defunct Munson Lines. With all expenses cared for, the bill was only 108 dollars.

Advertising bogged down again when World War II erupted. In fact, publication of the Tripod was discontinued for a year in 1942. No one was anyone those days unless they could dance. Every Arthur Murray teacher (one was pictured with a plunging neckline dress and a dime-a-dance expression) was selected for her patient, sympathetic manner.

Today we have our Max Shulman, Sticklers, Thinklish, and ubiquitous beer ads. On any given day, the ancient Hartford National Bank and Trust Co. may be pitted against Julio Sigafos, or a trip to Europe may sit opposite a junior year to be spent in New York.



"The hell with them! We'll start an Episcopal College of our own in Hartford."

Trinity's Part In World Wars

By BILL KIRTZ

THE FIRST WORLD WAR

Over seventy per cent of the students enrolled at Trinity between 1917 and 1919 enlisted in some branch of the armed forces. This grim figure made itself felt in every college activity during the First World War, as Trinity sent some 350 men into active service out of a total undergraduate and alumni population of 2000. "Maintenance of the stability of such a college is a patriotic duty on everyone's part," Judge Buffington '75 reminded Trinity students, as many special training programs were set up to provide the nation with more officers to serve "over there."

A striking illustration of the change in Trinity's aspects during the war years was the Tripod, which devoted an average of sixty per cent of its space to military topics. Another indication of the tempo of the times can be gleaned from the 1918 Commencement speech, which, delivered by Theodore Roosevelt, attracted the largest crowd in Trinity's history. Long applause greeted the former president's words as he stated his wish for "a peace given by us on our terms to a Germany beaten to its knees."

Life at Trinity in the war years was centered upon military effort, and anyone or anything deterring from this effort was summarily quashed. Trinity's Political Science Club wrote to the American Association for International Conciliation protesting against a book entitled *The Nature Of Peace And The Terms Of Its Perpetuation*, arguing that the book was "entirely unfit" for circulation due to its "unpatriotic" theme.

A considerable proportion of Trinity students in active service was contained in the 101st Machine Gun Battalion, originally two Hartford Calvary units. From "Nevermindwhere" France there came a front-line edition of the Tripod, published weekly by the more than twenty former staff members in the 101st, to keep, in the words of its editors, "the population back home informed of the thoughts and doings of the battalion."

Demobilization orders in November, 1918 moved the 8 a.m. war time for starting classes forward to the customary 8:45 position, and advanced courses in French, Spanish, Economics, Greek, and History suspended during action were again resumed.

THE SECOND WORLD WAR

Registration Day 1941 found Trinity students manning airplane observation posts set up in the college tower, while stimulated air raids further belied the peace line held by the United States government. Six days after Pearl Harbor, Trinity students were divided into six groups: one of orderlies, one of airplane lookouts, and two each of flying squads and first aid crews.

TYCO-Take Your Coats Off—became the college's motto, and President Ogilby encouraged students to enlist in the Navy's V-7 program. In a state of emergency, Trinity offered special courses in Geography and Trigonometry to help prepare men for immediate service as officers.

An International Relations Department was set up at the College in 1942, and a two-day motor corps meeting held here, the first of its kind in the country, stressed the importance of preparedness during the existing state of national emergency.

Wesleyan and Trinity combined to offer summer courses in order to speed up academic progress before student enlistment, and in the college's first mid-year Commencement, 24 graduates of the class of 1942 were awarded diplomas just before they left for service.

An ironic note was struck in another 1942 event, as Professor H.M. Dadourian observed that "the United States has nothing to fear from Russia, as the main Soviet objective is to remove the dangers threatening their existence as a free nation . . . Beyond this they have no further ambitions."

The Navy took over Trinity in 1943, and 410 trainees arrived for a year of government instruction. No more than 100 students remained on campus, and the fraternities closed their doors.

In 1946, war's end found 830 men, the largest number in the college's history, waiting to register, 120 of the 240 freshmen were veterans, and even the success of the first football team in four years could not erase the memories of the not-so-distant past when signs reading "Any student leaving the lights in his room burning during a blackout will be fined five dollars by college authorities" dotted the Trinity campus.

Required Booklet Lists Schedules, College Rules

1824—The regulations for Washington College have just been promulgated in a booklet that all students are required to purchase for 25c. Including all the books to be covered in the general course. Most of the reading is in the Classics; lectures in natural philosophy and participation in extemporaneous debate occupy some of the upperclassman's hours.

The school year is divided into three terms, separated by a six week's vacation after Commencement and two week's respites in winter and spring. The schedule, to which all men adhere, is as follows.

6:00-7:30 A.M.	Prayer & Rec.
9:00-Noon	Study & Rec.
1:30-4:30 P.M.	Study, Rec. & Prayer
6:00-10:00 P.M.	Study
10:00 P.M.	Bed

Incidentally, "Rec." is not recreation but recitation. Students attend three of these each day, and are not permitted to bring books. Two Chapels daily are mandatory (in the summer term morning service is at 5:30 A.M.).

The Lord's day may not be profaned in several sinful ways described in the laws. Only "sacred music" may be played on Sunday, and the President's permission is required for this.

Each room must be furnished with a good and sufficient bucket (for emergencies) by the occupant. Students are not permitted (in hours of study) to lie down upon their beds nor to sleep at their studies. At any hour a faculty member can break down a student's door, at the latter's expense, and inspect the room. Needless to say that bedtime means bedtime.

"High offenses", subjecting the offender to disgraceful punishment, include associating with suspended persons and attending theatrical performances; going out to eat or selling books without the Bursar's permit are likewise taboo.

Washington Birthday Ceremony Results in Student Resignation

FEBRUARY 26, 1879—The proceedings of Trinity's annual Washington's Birthday Celebration steered far from their conventional course and led to a series of remarkable if not devastating events.

On Saturday morning, the student body learned that an order had been issued by the faculty demanding that the words for the songs that were to be sung that night at the Washington's Birthday Celebration should first be submitted to the Professor of English Literature.

The order, which seemed quite objectionable to the students, climaxed a long misunderstanding between the undergraduates and the faculty. An outraged student body gathered to discuss the possibilities of maintaining their own rights under the present circumstances. It was resolved to hold this year's festivities in one of the local halls, the expenses to be assumed by those attending.

By 8 p.m., a large number of students and townspeople had amassed at Seminary Hall, which had been rented for the occasion. The celebration, an event unsanctioned by the faculty, was acclaimed a tremendous success. Songs specially written for the occasion were featured along with an oration by J. S. Carpenter, '79, who identified the Trinity students' cause with that of George Washington.

On Monday it was announced that nine seniors and one junior had been suspended for their participation in the college's illegal celebration.

The angry student body reassembled and formally protested the suspensions. Upon a refusal by the faculty to even consider their protest, the entire student body formally resigned and stated they would absent themselves from all college affairs including classes until the appeal was granted. Copies of the account of the entire matter were to be sent to parents and to the Associated Press. Parents were then telegraphed and many arrived.

Through the advances of parents, the student body earlier today acknowledged their disregard for faculty mandates. The faculty then granted permission for the return of the suspended students and affairs at the college have returned to the status quo.

School Alters Name To Assert Founding

1845 — On petition of the College, the Connecticut Legislature changed the name of the college from Washington to Trinity College. This change is to avoid confusion with the other Washington Colleges in the United States and to "attest forever the faith of its founders and their zeal for the perpetual glory and honor of the one, holy and undivided Trinity," and to secure for the College a name which at Cambridge, England "had long been associated with sound learning."

BROWNELL . . .

(Continued from page 1)

Literary Institution at New Haven," and they had "no wish to lessen its future usefulness," but felt that since there was no college under the "patronage and guardianship" of Episcopalians, it would be of advantage to both the state and the church if such a college would be established in Connecticut. With a second college the state, in spite of its small size, could begin to prove itself the "Athens of the Republic," they said.

After much debate the legislature at Hartford approved the petition, and on May 16, 1823, granted Washington (and later Trinity) College its charter. The one outstanding feature of the college charter is the stipulation that no ordinance shall "make the religious tenets of any person a condition of admission to any privilege in the college, and that no president or professor . . . shall be made ineligible, for or by reason of any religious tenet he may possess, or be compelled . . . to subscribe to any religious test whatsoever." The day before the granting of the charter the Yale Corporation, meeting in Hartford, abolished the requirement of subscription (on the part of all instructors) to the Saybrook Platform. This move was probably a last ditch effort to preserve (Yale's) monopoly on higher education in Connecticut. In Hartford, the younger people celebrated the legislature's action by parading through town and setting off fireworks.

The curriculum, according to the Bishop, will be progressive, for in addition to professors of rhetoric, belles-lettres, and languages, the trustees plan to secure professors of chemistry, political economy, and botany. The trustees expect to begin construction of the college buildings this summer, and to start classes in September.

St. Pat's Riot Cancelled; Injury in Banner Battle

MARCH 18, 1924 — The annual St. Patrick's scrap was cancelled early today when a casualty resulted from an encounter between Freshmen and Sophomores over the possession of a Freshman flag last night. As a result of the incident one Freshman resigned from college Tuesday and the Sophomore who was injured in the scuffle was sent to the hospital with what was feared to be a fractured skull.

The scrap was, for more than a century, an integral part of the Trinity calendar. The mid-March fracas started in the early history of the college—just when, nobody recalls, but probably from the animosity between the students and the townspeople who wished to celebrate St. Patrick's day. March 17, it seems, is a famous date in the annals of town and gown warfare.

At Capitol

Prior to 1878, the college was located on the site of the present state Capitol, and there students had the center of the city almost on campus so that there was no trouble in staging a raid on some band of celebrators or in having a safe and easily accessible retreat. But when Trinity moved 'neath the elms, some distance from the city's hub, students changed tactics and decided on a battle between the two lower classes.

During the gay nineties, the victors enjoyed the privilege of sporting high silk hats and carrying canes. When these fashion pieces went out of vogue, a new version of the fray was introduced and soon found enthusiastic response. The scrap was changed to a flag rush—the object being to hoist a flag bearing the class numerals to

the top of a tree on the campus designated by the two upper classes. Soon fanatic Freshmen began to plant their banner downtown as well.

One year the ensign was unfurled atop Memorial Arch on Trinity Street, where it flew all day. Once, when it floated from the Old Statehouse, Sophomores had the guardians of the flag ousted by the police. A group of Sophs, posing as indignant citizens, had gone through the city telephoning the mayor, requesting him to remove the flag and its protectors.

Frosh Reign

The police were not as successful in their operations the year the banner was raised on top of the old Wise, Smith Building. Somehow the Frosh got a key to the place and hung out their banner. The police ordered the Frosh off the roof, but being unable to reach them, were powerless. The attempts of the Sophs to dislodge the flag by firing roman candles and sky-rockets were of no avail. The Freshman finally took it down of their own accord the next morning.

Perhaps the finest year of the fierce frays were 1910. In that year the Freshman hung their banner from the facade of the Connecticut Mutual Building and posted men in the rooms near it to guard the ropes holding the flag. The Sophomores gained the Connecticut Mutual roof and opened attack by throwing blazing, kerosene soaked waste on the flag without succeeding in setting it afire. Then a Sophomore was lowered from the roof by cable and tried to cut the ropes. He carelessly worked too near a window, however, and was hauled in and handcuffed by a watchful number of the enemy.

SPLURGE! Next time really go all out . . . have a steak with your Budweiser. Sure! . . . where there's life, there's Bud.



KING OF BEERS • ANHEUSER-BUSCH, INC. • ST. LOUIS • NEWARK • LOS ANGELES • MIAMI • TAMPA

Sticka Sparks Finale; 15th Straight Win

SATURDAY, NOV. 12, 1955 — This has been a great day! The largest crowd in Trinity football history, some 8,000 fans, turned out to watch the finest football team in Trinity history defeat Wesleyan by a 46-6 count for the fifteenth victory in a row—the conclusion to two consecutive undefeated years!

But that's not all; the greatest is still to be mentioned. That's fullback Charlie Sticka, who this afternoon raced, bulled, twisted, and dug for three touchdowns in one of the finest individual efforts ever seen on Trinity Field.

"The Stick" did not procrastinate. After a punt exchange and a quick series of plays, he smashed through the line, feigned his way past the secondary, and poured on the steam for a 25-yard standup touchdown.

After leading the Bantams to a 20-0 margin early in the second quarter, Sticka powered a fourth drive down the field and plunged one yard for another tally.

A short Wes scoring pass was the only blemish in the first-half record, as the score stood 27-6 in favor of the Hilltoppers.

No more displays of the Card's punch after that, however—Sticka's brilliant 42-yard scoring jaunt knocked all the pep out of them, showing one and all who was boss.

A tiger on defense, Sticka permitted nobody to elude him. Making about half the Blue and Gold tackles, he simply could not be run over or around. His hawk-like pass defense and vicious blocking rounded out a terrific day's work for "The Stick."

No matter how official the All-America team listings of coaches and sports writers, it seems unlikely that Sticka will do better than "honorable mention" when selection time for the "real" All-America begins. No matter how sparkling his performances, Sticka will probably rate only in the "little" All-America selections.

Charlie turned down numerous college athletic grants to spend a year at Trinity Pawling prep in order that he

might attend Harvard the following year.

Although two classmates with lower College Board scores were accepted to the Cambridge school, Sticka was turned down. After a preliminary decision to attend Trinity, Charlie was approached both through letter and personally by a Notre Dame man. The two parties never reached agreement.

The decision has proved agreeable to both Trinity and Sticka. Maintaining an 80-plus average, "The Stick" has shown his merit academically as well as athletically. Socially, he has also been a success.

Sticka has never heard the Notre Dame type of applause. He played before larger crowds than Trinity's when he went to high school. He is attending a school that stresses scholastic work; one that treats athletics as an activity, not an occupation.

Trinity has no highly-paid coaches hired to win games "or else." Trinity's coaches are faculty members, whose salaries and duties parallel those of other instructors. The athletic department is not of the wealthy large-school type. Football profits for one year just about suffice to cover the initial expenses—not including the coaches' salaries!

Athletic activities, then, are made possible only through Trinity's large endowment. Athletic scholarships are non-existent. The Trinity football player engages in the sport for its own sake. His academic effort, not his Saturday performance, keeps him in good standing. Unlike athletes in many other schools, Charlie earns all of his money. Kitchen, infirmary, and ushering jobs have enabled him to meet financial obligations.

No, Charlie does not seem to regret his decision. The grandeur of Notre Dame athletics will never be matched by Trinity. Not so many pro scouts will see him. But for a college that works and plays in the "right" atmosphere, that trains a young man as college should train him, and for the close friendships made possible by a small-school situation, Charlie Sticka is satisfied—and proud—of his choice.

Quad Cricket Match A Success

APRIL 29, 1942 — The Trinity Assorted Englishmen, a pick-up squad of cricket players assembled from all points on the compass, turned out to be a crack unit in humbling the mighty Haverford team, 149-95. The Assorted Englishmen were composed of young men from Columbia, Hartford, Kent School, Choate, and Trinity. Also, in order to gather the regulation eleven men, a trio of athletes was imported from the Providence Cricket Club, and the area was combed for Britishers living in this country.

Haverford, one of the few American colleges to maintain cricket as an official sport, has an enviable past record. In the 1880's Haverford sent a team to England to compete. Rumor from the far side of the Atlantic has it that the team put up a spirited fight in a losing cause.

The game began in the morning at eleven. The Haverford cricketers were favored as the Trinity squad had not met previously for practices.

Before the visitors were put down they had amassed 95 tallies. At this

point (one o'clock) action was halted and both teams adjourned to the College Dining Hall for lunch.

The game was resumed at two o'clock. The sharp hitting home team kept its innings alive until the game was permanently curtailed at four o'clock sharp in favor of tea. At that point Trinity had iced the game with a fine total of 149 scores.

The day's festivities were capped by a banquet for the teams. President Ogilby attended, wearing the garb of an English Public School Headmaster. His decor consisted of the traditional black coat, striped trousers, bowler hat, and spats. The President collected a twenty-five cent bet from Mr. Hinshman, Haverford coach.

The game proved popular with the large and curious crowd, and it is possible that such an event could become an annual affair.

YMCA Tops Trinity In Basketball Fiasco

TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1902 — Trinity was defeated by the YMCA team today by a score of 80-6. The team was weakened by the absence of regular players, thus all attempts at team work were in vain.

In marked contrast was the splendid passing and goal throwing of the YMCA team as they seemed to sink every shot they tried.

In the first half Trinity was utterly at sea, the men never having been together before, and no passing was possible under the conditions. In the second half Trinity braced slightly and was able to score two goals.

High scorer for Trinity was Flynn with three points, followed closely by Van Weelden with two.

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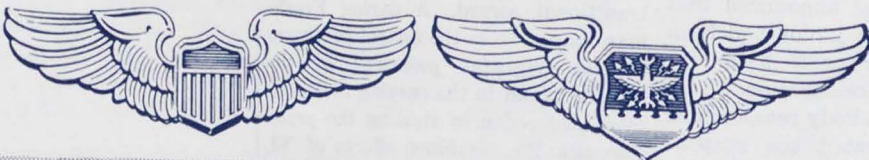
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Sports Rivalry With Hillyer Causes Laughter at Trinity

DECEMBER 13, 1949 — Mr. James Sprague, Publicity Chairman of the Hillyer College Alumni has written the Tripod proposing the initiation of a Trinity-Hillyer athletic rivalry. Pete Zorio, sports columnist of the Hillyer newspaper, has had much to say on the subject, accusing Trinity of being afraid of defeat and "unjustified snobbery." Zorio says that the so-called rivalry between Wesleyan and Trinity is not as realistic as a Trinity-Hillyer rivalry. He postulates that there is no constant contact between the student bodies of Trinity and Wesleyan, and so this close competition cannot long endure.

It should be pointed out to Mr. Zorio that the students of Trinity and Wesleyan are in constant contact on

several levels, curricular, policy, intellectual, and fraternal.

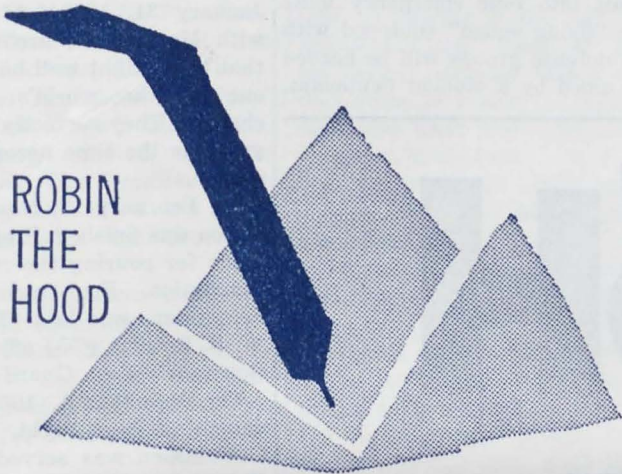
It might easily have been said "social" instead of "fraternal." Before, during, and after athletic contests, or not in relation to them at all, a Trinity man is welcome to Wesleyan society, at any fraternity, at any party. The same is true of a Wesleyan man on our campus. Further, few people at Trinity know individuals at Hillyer. Many know several at Wesleyan, Williams, Amherst, Yale, and Dartmouth. Trinity was chosen by its students because it offered a top-notch education and more — a choice of activities, a sphere of intellectual action, a close knit social atmosphere, all of which could be labeled the Trinity milieu.

Wesleyan enjoys the same milieu. Hillyer does not. Our athletic relations with Wesleyan are the effect, the result, of our closely bound social ties, not the cause. We are proud that it is so. We are neither sorry, nor "snooty" in relation to Hillyer. If Hillyer is desirous of changing their way of collegiate life to parallel ours, they are welcome to do so. But it is neither our problem, nor our business.

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"What are you doing in my turf, Hood?" The King snarled, flicking ashes off his blue pin-stripe.

"Just a social call," Robin the Hood smiled thinly, "unless it was you who put the heist on Moll Marian?" He pulled his slouch hat low over one cold eye.

The King licked his fat lips. "I ain't seen the dame, honest," he laughed nervously. "Look, why don't you and your boys relax and drink a can of Schaefer with me? They say it's got a smooth round taste—never sharp, never flat."

Fire Truck grabbed an empty Schaefer can from in front of The King and crumpled it with one hand. "You want I should lean on him a little, Boss?"

"Not yet," Robin the Hood said, speaking out of the corner of his mouth. He put his hunting horn to his lips and blew the notes of "What d'ya hear in the best of circles?" From somewhere in the castle a girl's voice answered, "Schaefer all around."

"I get heem now, eh, Boss?" Little Juan hissed. The King made a lightning move for his shoulder cross-bow, but Robin beat him to the draw. "Suppose you bring Moll Marian out?" he said softly.

"Sure, Hood, sure—it was only a little joke."

"Any more jokes like that, King," Robin the Hood said, "and you might find yourself in need of a little castle protection." He watched Fire Truck and Little Juan put Moll Marian and The King's Schaefer in the back of the black limousine, then he got in himself. "Sherwood Forest, boys," he smiled, fingering the knot in his white tie, "and step on it."



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Alumni Hall Damaged by Blaze



Students and firemen shown fighting last Saturday's fire in Alumni Hall. The fire destroyed the upper floor of the building.

FEBRUARY 18, 1923 — In the fifth of a series of mysterious incendiary fires, Alumni Hall was gutted and almost leveled last Saturday.

Following on the heel of blazes which have cropped up on campus in the Public Speaking room in Seabury and various dormitory rooms in Jarvis, this "accident," as well as the others, is expected to be the folly of a pyromaniac.

When the cry of "Fire" resounded across the campus at noon, flames had already burst through the windows in the east end of Alumni Hall. Anthony Rich, a Sophomore, turned in the box alarm.

The call was answered by four fire companies and a squad of police. By the time the fire fighters arrived the entire second floor was a seething mass.

Students, working quickly, removed all the apparatus and athletic material from the lower floor of the building and carried it up to the entranceway. They also pitched in, helping the firemen drag the heavy hose into the Hall, and following up the crews with containers of hot coffee which was being made at the President's house.

The first company ran a hose through the main door. A second line was taken through the rear door which leads to the athletic fields, and used from the running track above the gymnasium.

A third company took a line around the east side of the building and up a ladder placed against the south wall. (see picture) Soon the hose was slashed by falling slate from the roof. Just a few minutes after the crew had left its position, a dormer window fell directly on the ladder, breaking it in half.

Set in the painted canvas scenery which is stored behind the stage, the fire clung to the well waxed floor, and quickly ran the length of the building. Only twenty minutes after the alarm had been sounded, the roof began falling in at the east end. The tall cupola slowly crumbled, and it too fell into the mass of flames.

The fire, which caused an estimated \$15,000 worth of damage, kept the fighters working until 6:00 P.M. Fire Chief Moran, Assistant Chief Ramsden, in charge of fire prevention, and Superintendent Hurley of the State Police, began an investigation immediately. No findings have been disclosed as yet.

All doubts as to the origin of the fires have now been displaced by a firm belief in incendiarism. The last time Alumni Hall was used was two weeks ago, when the class of 1923 held its Junior Prom. No one has had occasion to enter the upper floor since the dance. Particularly, there has been no need to go to that part of the stage where scenery is stored.

Cousy Leads Holy Cross Win Over Outclassed Hilltoppers

DECEMBER 14, 1949 — "The greatest player I have ever seen anywhere." Thus Coach Ray Oosting managed to describe the phenomenal Bob Cousy who had just spurred Holy Cross to a 77-39 demolition of Trinity.

The game, played in the Crusader gym, was strictly a one man show. Playing sleight of hand basketball with the grace of a professional, the lean All-American completely outclassed the Hilltoppers.

Stuns Trinity

Not only was he high scorer with twenty points but his show of dazzling ballhandling and playmaking stunned the visitors. Cousy spent the night effortlessly filtering through the Trinity defense as if through so many fire plugs.

The nervous Hilltoppers played in the early stages of the tussle as if under the court magician's spell. Their first goal was nine minutes in the making and the half time found Trinity with a 42-18 deficit.

Substituting freely in the second half, the Crusader reserves took up the deadly shooting where the starters left off. Trinity's team play suffered greatly and only the excellent floor

play of Sam Nakasco staved off complete disintegration.

Two Years Ago

The antics of New England's Mr. Basketball are unfortunately familiar to both Trinity and local fans. Two years ago Cousy, then a sophomore, invaded the State Armory with the then National Champion Cross squad. The post mortem on that debacle read Cousy 74, Trinity 44.

It seems that when Mr. Cousy is around, the game degenerates into a battle to hold the score down. Not only were his lightning passes too fast for the crowd to follow and much too fast for Trinity to handle, but often they stunned his own playmates. It's a temptation for opponents to stand and marvel at his work.

APRIL 9, 1935 — Walter Klimczak, a Yale standout hailing from New Haven, combined with Pres Woodlock, Larry Kelley, and Tommy Curtin in an airtight infield performance today as the Elis romped over Trinity 16-4.

Klimczak capped a four-run seventh inning rally for the Yalies when he singled with the bases loaded, knocking in three runs.

Juniors

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STUDY PROGRAM: Two conference-discussion sessions each week with key personnel from each major area of the company covering organization, functions, operations, and future career opportunities.

SCHEDULE: Five-day week

WHAT TO DO: Mr. Stephen M. Garratt will interview interested Trinity men at the Placement Bureau on Friday, April 17. See Mr. Butler for description of company programs and interview appointments.

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Lab Boat Idea Nears Reality

MARCH 17, 1905 — The idea of a floating laboratory as part of the college equipment for the study of biology, as first proposed by Professor Edwards fifteen years ago, is nearing realization. Only \$500 is needed before the project can be put into motion.

The plan is to purchase a used ninety-foot schooner, costing not more than \$2,000. The ship would be equipped with the necessary permanent biological, chemical, physical, and photographic laboratories, an auxiliary engine, and living accommodations for sixteen students and investigators.

The vessel will leave for the subtropics in early summer, spending a month or more in this region before starting the northward trip. The Bahama Islands will probably be the first destination, because these islands are relatively free from yellow fever. The first trip will take place in the summer of 1906.

The importance of the laboratory boat cannot be underestimated. Most important study and research in natural history has for some time been devoted to the investigation of the apparently unlimited and infinitely varied animal life of the ocean.

To be first among all the colleges to establish a Floating Laboratory will give Trinity prestige the world over.

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J. P. Morgan To Give Funds

OCTOBER 29, 1912 — J. Pierpont Morgan, a trustee of the college, announced Saturday that he would personally finance the construction of a Williams Hall which would house the library and administrative offices.

Morgan's announcement followed the action taken at the meeting of the College Corporation which voted to take immediate steps to raise \$1,600,000 to increase the endowment and to provide the funds for the construction of new buildings.

According to Morgan, Benjamin W. Morris, '92, will be the architect, and plans will be drawn up as soon as possible. Work is expected to begin in the spring. The estimated cost of \$150,000 is based on the cost of other library buildings in colleges of like size and need as Trinity.

Students Prepare for Two Wars; Courses, Routine Reorganized

OCTOBER 1, 1918—Today all Trinity students physically fit for military service were inducted into a unit of the Students' Army Training Corps. This means that the army will train these men so that they may receive a commission when they complete their education.

The student body now conforms to military routine and discipline from 6:15 reveille to 10 o'clock taps. A rigid schedule distributes the students' time between army training and academic training. Students find it a far cry from conditions to which they had accustomed themselves.

The government is now paying for the food, clothing, room, and tuition of each member of the S.A.T.C. Accurate account is kept of the trainee's work in the classroom and on the parade ground. Any man failing to meet the government-set standards has little hope of receiving a commission.

Colonel Calvin D. Cowles, who commanded the Trinity R.O.T.C. last year, has been appointed the S.A.T.C. commandant. He has been highly successful in the difficult task of organization. Assisting him are Lieutenants Crook and Buck who will command Trinity's two companies.

JANUARY 10, 1942—The Board of Trustees unanimously put into effect today Dr. Ogilby's plan for a revised calendar shortening college courses. This program will enable students to get as much education in as little time as possible, thus increasing their chances of attaining commissions. Trinity will offer new courses in geography and spherical trigonometry to help those men going into the service.

"Keep your shirts on," stated Dr. Ogilby, "students called into the service will be given every chance of clearing up their college careers and those who are to be drafted by midyears will be allowed to take their examinations now in order that they may leave with no strings attached."

The plan also called for the division of the student body into six groups of which the student orderlies and the airplane spotters are the most important. The remaining students will be split into four emergency units which will consist of a first aid squad and a "flying squad" equipped with efficient means of transportation. Each of the defense groups will be headed by a professor living on campus who will be aided by a student lieutenant.

CHAPEL . . .

(Continued from page 1)

to the sanctuary, while all were being seated. After seeing that every duty was performed, President Ogilby presented an excellent address, the architects and workmen were blessed, and a Benediction was given. The ceremony ended with a playing of the carillon.

Mr. William Gwinn Mather '77, business executive, architectural student, and descendant of the famous colonial Mathers, announced his gift of a new chapel to Trinity in the December, 1927 meeting of the Board of Trustees.

On December 23, 1928, Mr. Mather brought Mr. Philip H. Frohman, architect of the Cathedral of Washington, to draw up preliminary plans for the new chapel and to examine window stones.

By March 26, 1929, it was determined that the chapel would be constructed of brownstone with a limestone trim, of a later Gothic type than Jarvis, Seabury, and Northam. The plans were soon altered, however, with a structure of all white limestone anticipated.

On October 1, 1929, satisfactory soundings were made on the proposed chapel lot, and work in the near future was foreseen.

The first ground was broken on January 31, 1930. After conferring with Mather, the architects declared that they might well be able to design one of the world's most perfect chapels. They correctly estimated two years as the time necessary for completion.

By February 18, most of the excavation was finished. Preparations were made for pouring the crypt walls and foundation. Four months later, the cornerstone was laid. The Right Rev. W. B. Roberts ('05) officiated, and the Governor's Foot Guard assisted.

On December 1, 1930, despite the dearth of heat, light, and windows, Communion was served in the Crypt Chapel.

Throughout 1931, progress was rapid. Only a few incidents marred the steady rise of the imposing structure. A slight delay was caused by the trouble of transporting stone from Indiana, where it was quarried. Although the wood for ceiling beams was slow in arriving, none could say after observing its perfection, that the wait was in vain. After a guy-wire snapped, and beams fell on the scaffolding, the unharmed workers returned faithfully to their work. Even after the fall and death of a laborer, work went on with an anxious sense of great impending accomplishment.

Finally, on April 26 of this year, the first church service was held in the new Trinity Chapel. A lasting monument to zealous effort, that awesome House of God has come to stand for the very ideals of Trinity.

Egans Decline \$64,000 Try

MARCH 13, 1956 — Trinity's two most publicized alumni declined to try for television's \$64,000 Question last night. Bill and Jim Egan ('33 and '37) concluded five weeks of appearances in New York on the give-away show, collecting \$32,000 under the premise of being "perfectly satisfied with their present situation."

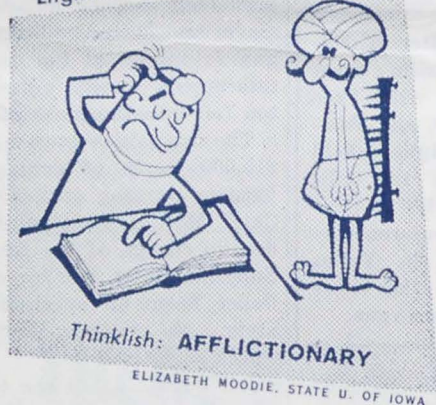
They refused to shoot for the big money by answering questions on the subject of "popular music," even though they had the right to bring any authority on the subject to the microphone for help.

The Egan brothers, each of whom is 6'4" and whose combined weight totals more than a quarter ton, have become national celebrities in the last five weeks. In the Hartford area, and especially on the Trinity campus, television sets were eagerly viewed when the brothers performed.

When asked what he was going to do with his share of the money, Jim Egan exclaimed that he was certainly going to sleep well since he now has it, and then begin to pay his bills.

THINKLISH

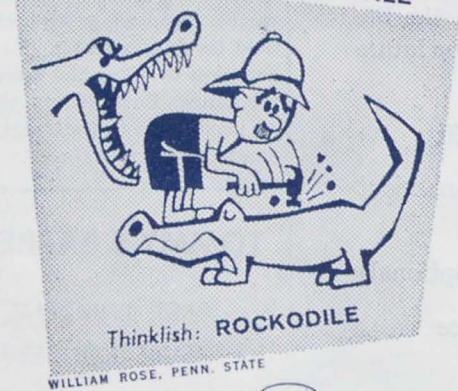
English: MEDICAL LEXICON



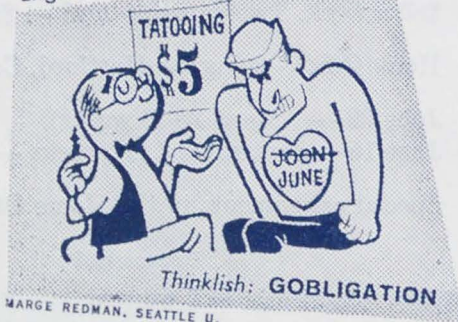
English: BOORISH LOVER BOY



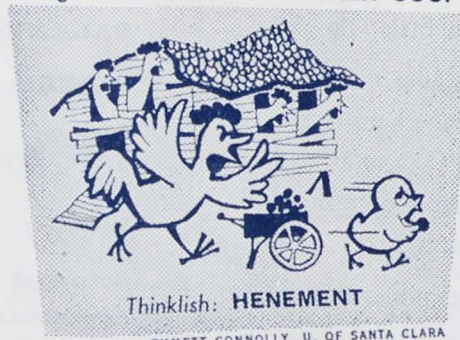
English: FOSSILIZED REPTILE



English: SAILOR'S DEBT



English: RUN-DOWN CHICKEN COOP



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